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Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Elsie Vaughn, Deceased.
The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of Elsie Vaughn, late of Highland County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 26th day of May A. D. 1908.
AMY C. VAUGHN, Administratrix.

"Why does that tall woman over in the corner look so sad?"
"Because she can't get a divorce."
"Why, can't she get one?"
"She's not married."—Harper's Weekly

Of the 600,000 miles of railway in the world only about 10 per cent are found in strictly tropical territory, and no more than 15 per cent within what would be termed tropical and sub-tropical areas. Tracks abound in the temperate zone.

Paris is to have a new church made entirely of paper, rendered impermeable by means of a coating of quicklime mixed with curdled milk and white of egg. It will accommodate 1000 people.

"Are you able to keep a girl?"
"Financially, yes. Diplomatically, no."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There has been a noticeable increase in the negro population of New York city recently, and most of it is settling on the upper west side of Manhattan island.

Mrs. Sharp—The wife of that millionaire from the wild West has such a washed-out look.

Mrs. Gossp—You know, my dear, she was a laundress before he struck oil.—St. Louis Republic.

Over 220,000 men are engaged on British merchant vessels, exclusive of Lascars and Asiatic seamen, who are largely employed on steamers trading to the Far East. According to a return issued by the British government two years ago, 39,000 were foreigners.

"What!" gaped the windmill agent. "One hundred dollars for that old horse? Why, he is a swab!"

"Wall, I should say he is," chuckled the old farmer.

"Sure! I am advertising him as the steed Secretary Taft rode."—Chicago News.

Already more than 10,000 schools have been established in China, where Chinese are taught precisely as the youths are taught in the schools of this country.

"What are you looking so pleased about," asked one shade of another.
"Well," replied the one addressed with the ghost of a chuckle, "I took a little trip back to the old home and saw what was on my tombstone."

With an unconscious puffing of his plumage he passed on.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The total number of recognized Methodist ministers throughout the world is fixed by the official "Kalendar" at 51,311, with 103,192 lay preachers.

"Just a little touch of realism," remarked the dramatist with pardonable pride. "It's a wonder nobody ever thought of it before."

"What is it?"
"Why, my heroine is a brunette in act I, and a blonde in act II."—London Opinion.

Kite day is a Chinese national holiday. An expert Chinese kitefyer will easily keep six or seven kites going on one string.



HOG SORTING CHUTES.

Practical Farmer Tells of One He Finds Satisfactory.

The diagram shown herewith is of a hog sorting chute which a correspondent of the Wallace's Farmer finds specially handy and useful. He not only uses it for a hog sorting chute but for dipping hogs and vaccinating calves. When used to sort hogs the dipping tank is covered by a heavy lid. A is a catch pen which will hold from 50 to 80 hogs, depending on size. They are driven in from yard L, where the herd to be sorted is first

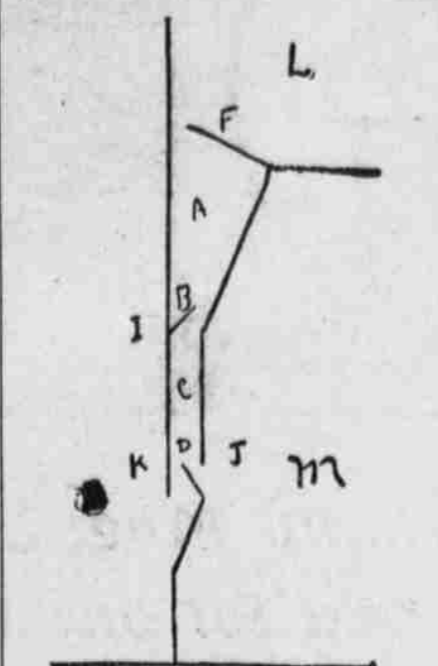


Diagram of the Chute.

yarded. The gate F is then closed. One man goes into the pen A and works the hogs toward the gate B, through which they pass into C, on to D, which sorts them into two yards, M and N. The sorting is done by a man at I, who has full view of the hog from the time it enters the gate B until it passes out at D into either yard M or N. Two ropes from gate D pass over pulleys at J and K up to a lever at I, where the man who does the sorting stands, and also handles the gate B, regulating the number of hogs to let in the chute. As high as seven or eight hundred hogs have been run through in three or four hours.

DIPPING VATS FOR SHEEP.

Best Results Are Obtained Where Animals Have to Swim.

Where sheep swim 10 or 12 feet through a solution, I find it quite satisfactory. When sheep swim through a tank, the dip seems to work into the wool better than if they were simply held in it and then taken out. Several years ago I built on my farm a wooden tank 25 feet long, 20 inches wide at the top, four feet deep, and six inches wide at the bottom. I made it out of plank, tongued and grooved and painted well. It gave me good satisfaction, but the trouble with the wooden vat is that it soon rots where the ground touches it. Since I have been using my steel vat I would not think of making another wooden one, as the steel vat is much more durable, and therefore causes much less trouble. I have used many kinds of standard dips, and the results have been very satisfactory where the instructions were carefully carried out.

Three weeks old is rather young for lambs to be dipped, says a writer in Farmers' Voice, but I do not hesitate about dipping mine when they are five or six weeks old. In fact, I find it a good practice to dip the lambs when about this age, if the ewes have been shorn a couple of weeks previous. On the shearing of the ewes the ticks will pass to the lambs, then by dipping the lambs the ticks are effectively destroyed.

Hogs After Cattle.

The practice of running hogs after cattle to live off the droppings is a practice that it would be well to abandon. It is a filthy practice, as all must admit. What is worse, is that it spreads tuberculosis, and perhaps other diseases to the swine, which in turn are eaten by human beings. There can be no disputing the fact that many cattle are affected with tuberculosis. Moreover, it has been recently shown by the government investigators that the droppings of cattle are the most common means of spreading the disease. So long as this pasturing hogs with corn-fed cattle is carried on, so long will the disease continue to fix itself in the swine, which in turn come on to the tables of the people.

Hogs Rooting in Barnyards.

Some hog raisers advise to let the hogs have the run of the barnyard and root over the manure. They say that the exercise is good and that it improves the manure. In addition the hogs get much food out of the manure. But this is not a practice that should be encouraged. The manure is not the proper kind of medium to carry the food of any animal. It is known that tuberculosis germs frequently exist in manure in immense numbers, and we know that hogs are very susceptible to the disease. Let them root in clean soil instead and hunt for roots and grubs.

SHEARING SHEEP BY HAND.

Two Methods of Doing the Work Are Popular with Shearers.

Two methods of hand shearing are popular. One of these is known as the long method and the other one as the round method. Both have their advantages and disadvantages.

When sheep are shorn by the long method the shearer begins by removing the wool from the head. He then opens the wool on the throat and shears from the underline of the same to the top of the neck. This is continued until a point is reached at or near the shoulder blade. The position of the sheep is then reversed, and the wool is similarly removed from the other side of the neck. A series of rings are thus made, extending from the head to the shoulder blade. The sheep is then laid on its side. The wool is then shorn from shoulder to buttock on one side. The cuts are made similar and parallel and of equal width.

The sheep is then turned over and the wool is removed from the other side, shearing from buttock to stern. A good shearer keeps the shears gnawing, as it were, through the wool, rather than making distinct cuts each time the shear handles are pressed together.

When the sheep are shorn by the round method the animal is placed on its buttock, explains the Orange Judd Farmer. The wool is first removed from the brisket downward to the fore flank. It is then shorn from right to left clear across the belly. The wool on the entire belly thus removed hangs on the left side of the fleece. The wool is then opened up on the underside of the neck, and beginning at the ears the neck and body are shorn by running the shears to the ridge of the top line. The sheep is then turned over and the right side is shorn in the same way. Each line made by the shears should be at right angles with the top line. Sheep thus shorn have a zebra-like appearance that is very attractive. An expert shearer will never cut the wool twice, that is, he will not, even when shearing past the spinal column, point the shears so high that the wool will have to be clipped again.

EXERCISE FOR BROOD SOW.

She Must Be Kept in Condition at All Times of the Year.

The exercise of the brood sow should be looked after even in the summer time. This should not be forgotten till the sow is just a few weeks from farrowing. She should be given a good lot of exercise all the time of her life, that she may work a large part of her food into good, strong muscle, rather than into fat. The sow that is kept closely penned will not make muscle, but fat, and she will transmit to her offspring a weakened constitution, which means largely a lack of muscle-making power.

The muscle-making power is a large part of the constitution of any animal. The animal that has the power to develop good muscle will make a powerfully-built heart, which is one great muscle. A powerful heart to send the blood with great force all through the body is a large factor in the proper development of the frame.

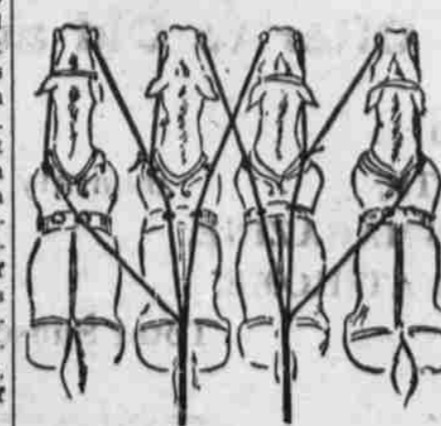
Therefore give the brood sow a good lot of exercise in the bright sunlight, and in the pure air, in a pasture where there is no dust flying in the air. Some sows are given their exercise in dry lots where every footstep sends the dust into the air. Naturally some of this gets into the lungs of the sow, and this is not a desirable receptacle for dust. It must be coughed off with mucus.

The exercised sow will be more prolific than any other, for she will have the material out of which to make progeny, because not only the muscles of the heart, but all the other muscles of the body will be strengthened.

FOUR HORSES ABREAST.

Arrangement of Lines for Easy Driving of the Animals.

An easy method of driving four horses abreast is shown in the accompanying illustration. Hitch the two middle horses together as if they were



Line Arrangement for Four Horses.

alone. Then take a hitch rein from the outside of the outside horse's bit and run it through the hame ring and to the buckle on the line. Then tie the outside horse to the next horse's hame ring.

This will guide four horses, says the Prairie Farmer, as easily as two horses can be guided.

Draft Horses.

The horse market is showing a change in regard to the demand for large drafters. If these heavy animals are too fat a smaller horse is preferred.

JESUS APPEARS TO THE APOSTLES

Sunday School Lesson for June 7, 1908

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 20:19-31. Memory verses 19, 20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thomas answered and said unto him: My Lord and my God."—John 20:28.

RECORDED APPEARANCES OF JESUS.—First appearance of Jesus after the resurrection, to Mary Magdalene: Mark 16:9-11; John 20:11-18. Second appearance, to the other women: Matt. 28:9, 10. Third appearance, to Peter: Luke 24:34. Fourth appearance, to two disciples on the way to Emmaus: Luke 24:13-35; Mark 16:12, 13. Fifth appearance, to ten disciples, Thomas absent: Mark 16:14; Luke 24:36-43; John 20:19-23. Sixth appearance, to the Eleven, including Thomas: John 20:26-29. Seventh appearance after his resurrection, to seven disciples by the Sea of Galilee: John 21:1-23. Eighth appearance, to the Eleven on a mountain in Galilee: Matt. 28:16-20; Mark 16:15-18. Ninth appearance, to 500 at once: 1 Cor. 15:4 perhaps the same as 11. Tenth appearance, to James: 1 Cor. 15:7. Eleventh appearance, to the Eleven, on the Mount of Olives, the ascension: Luke 24:44-53; Mark 16:19, 20; Acts 1:1-11.

TIME.—The appearance to the ten disciples and others was on Sunday evening, April 9, A. D. 30. The appearance when Thomas was present was on the following Sunday, April 16.

PLACE.—In Jerusalem, probably the upper room of the Last Supper, Emmaus, a village seven and a half miles from Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
We have seen how poorly prepared were the disciples for Christ's resurrection, how slowly they believed, how little they understood the meaning of the great event. "The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the turning point in human time, changing it may be the trend of divine eternity itself. It gives us, first, a certified Christianity, an accredited salvation; and, secondly, it gives us a present, living, communing Saviour."—Boardman. It was the main purpose of Christ's appearances through the 40 days between the resurrection on April 9 and the ascension on May 18 to teach his disciples what this resurrection meant to them and to the world, that it might become the power of their preaching in all lands.

The risen Lord first appeared to his assembled disciples on the evening of "Easter day," the resurrection Sunday. For a time the Christians observed both the Jewish Sabbath and this "first day of the week;" but when obliged to choose between the two, they naturally settled upon the day when Christ rose from the dead, rather than that when he lay in the grave. Our Sunday is therefore a standing evidence of the reality of Christ's resurrection.

The disciples were perhaps in the same upper room in Jerusalem where they had eaten the Lord's Supper. "They were brave, for in spite of the Jews they dared to assemble; they were timid, for they barred themselves in 'for fear of the Jews.'"—Alexander McLaren, D. D. They were eating their evening meal together (Mark), with what sad thoughts of the meal eaten with their Lord only two days before!

The eleven disciples were there, except Thomas, who had "apparently thrown away all hope."—Cambridge Bible. Other disciples were also present (Luke 24:33), and the two from Emmaus were telling their joyful story when the risen Lord appeared in the room and was at once recognized by the company.

Christ's risen body was different from the body he had before death. "I could not have been no body, since it was handled and ate food. 2. It was, in some respects, the same body that had been crucified, since it carried the wounds of the cross, while the crucified body had disappeared. 3. It was, in some respects, a changed body, for it manifested powers which it had never before manifested."—J. M. Whitton, Ph.D. It appears and disappears suddenly and mysteriously, and can quickly move from one place to another. "It can eat; but it no longer needs to eat; it can reveal itself in one place, but is not bound to this one place."—Van Oosterzee.

Thomas' doubt was met by our Lord's sixth appearance—one week later (the "eight days" including both Sundays, according to the Jewish mode of reckoning). In the same upper room, and under quite the same circumstances. The closed doors, the mysterious entrance, the quiet opening address, repeat the first occurrence. Thomas alone is addressed this time, and bidden to test in his own way the reality of Christ's body: "and be not faithless, but believing."

Christ's reply to Thomas' confession has been called "the last Beatitude." Thomas believed, but only because he had seen with his eyes: "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

The first conclusion of the Gospel is with verses 30, 31. John might go on indefinitely, recording the wonderful deeds and words of his Lord (John 21:25). He had written enough, however, to complete his purpose, the proof of the opening declaration of the book, that "the Word was God," and "the Word became flesh."

Practical Points.

The resurrection story teaches us how ready is Christ to adapt himself to varying human needs and conditions.

The resurrection is food for our faith.

The resurrection is an assurance of more glorious things to come for every child of God.

Let us keep in mind that the Lord blesses those who have not seen and yet have believed. They are blessed to whom a wonder is not a fable, to whom a mystery is not a mockery, to whom a glory is not an unreality.

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